$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1520 \\
& W_{19}
\end{aligned}
$$



00139649576

Conservation Resoarces
Lf-Free Type I

# Instruction Book 

$\qquad$

## ELEBRATED

YOrthe

Goullor Systerm,
Sthadame (6) allkie.
No. 127 East 22d Stpeet.
GHIGAGO, ILا

$$
1888
$$

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the years 1882 ' 84 and '85, by Maclame Walkic.
in the Office of Librarian of Congress, at Washington, I). C.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

> I have taught hundreds of dressmakers and ladies who have previously used all the leading tailor squares and systems of cutting; but have gladly laid them aside after learning the Worth Tailor System.

> I have yet to hear of the first instance where this system of cutting has been discarded for any other.

> Respectfully,
> Madame Walkie.

## PREFACE.

My object is to place before the public, and dressmakers in particular, a system of cutting that is practical, reliable and stylish, easy to handle and that can be learned in a day by any lady of intelligence, as every division and calculation is made for the learner by the graduated scales used.

Ladies can do the drafting in less than one-third of the time used by other systems.

All drafts can be made on the lining, thereby saving much time and trouble.

We can teach in one day what it takes weeks to learn by any other tailor system.

The Sleeve Form can be purchased separately, and any one can use it who can read the directions.

## REMARKS.

## A Great Want Met.

解HE celebrated Worth Tailor System follows all fashions and fits all forms. It excels all other tailor systems for many reasons. It is the latest improved method of cutting by square rule, therefore has many advantages over all the old so called squares and charts.

The Worth Tailor System is simple, exact, and adapted to every style of garment. This system reduces the art of drafting to a science, giving better proportions, more graceful curves and shapes, and produces a more perfect fitting garment than any other method in use. A test is the surest way to prove what has already been established wherever the Worth System has been used. Its merits are so many that they can only become wholly known by a thorough trial, but it is enough to insure its popularity and success to say that this tailor system possesses three important requirements to dressmakers, and every lady in the land who does her own dress and cloak making.

First, by the use of a graduated scale of measures, upon which all mathematical divisions and measurements are made, from a child to a woman's size, giving exact divisions and proportions to any sized person you may wish to cut for, doing away with all fractions and subtracting, which many object to, because by their use many mistakes are made.

Second, because by the use of the letters and figures on the scale, which give the required distances or spaces, which are not inches or parts of inches. All calculations are made for the learner, consequently it does not take onethird of the time and so simplifies the art of drafting that a child ten years of age can understand it.

The Third, and one of the essential advantages is: The Worth System can be learned in a very short time from the printed instructions in this book when it is not convenient to receive them verbally and by so doing you can save $\$ 7.00$ on the cost of the system which is quite an object to many.

I respectfully invite all persons interested in drafting and cutting garments to call and make the most exacting experiments under my personal direction. I desire you should believe nothing your own experience does not corroborate.

I believe this is the only system now in use giving a perfect slceve form. I do not draft sleeves the old way by taking the measures and then subtracting the required width of the under part from the upper and guessing at the curves which must be used, but have a sleeve form which if the measures are carefully taken according to the instructions given, will draft a sleeve to fit any arm perfectly. This sleeve form has only been in use during the past year, therefore has many advantages over all the old methods of cutting that troublesome part of a garment, the sleeve.

We also teach a perfect skirt draft.
I have been active in this line of business for the last twenty-five years, having held the position of forewoman and cutter and fitter in several of the large dry goods houses east and west, hence the practical rules and directions given in this work are all deducted from actual practice; they are sanctioned by the best modern authorities; they have been proven correct in practice and to-day are adopted by the best cutters and dressmakers in the world.

## Directions For Measures and How To Take Them.

Ladies using this system will please bear in mind that the drafts are made from actual measurement, hence the necessity of taking the measures correctly.

First see that the person is properly dressed with good corsets and dress that defines the form. In case extra fullness is required, supply it before taking the measures.

To define the waist line, take a narrow tape or cord, tie or pin it around so it will lay at the smallest part of the waist, therefore the natural waist line. This gives you a level waist line from which to base the measures.

## Measures for Drafting by Worth's Tailor System.

Bust.
Length of back.
Under arm.
Shoulder.
Chest.
Width of back.
Waist.
Neck.
Hip.

## SLEEVE MEASURES.

Length from shoulder to elbow. Then to wrist. Arm's eye. Largest part of arm. Elbow.
Wrist.

First. Take bust measure. Stand in front of the person being measured, carry the tape line across the back close under the arms and bring around over the fullest part of the bust. Take a snug measure.

Second. Measure from the back of neck down to the waist line for length of back.

Third. Place the tape line close up under the arm and measure down to the waist line for the under arm measure.

The size of the arm's eye depends upon this measure, therefore it should be carefully taken.

Fourth. Length of shoulder. Measure from the neck to point of shoulder.

Fifth. Chest measure. From arm to arm about two inches and a half below point of shoulder.

Sixth. Width of back. From arm to arm over shoulder blades about three inches below point of shoulder.

Seventh. Waist measure. Taken snug around the smallest part of waist.

Eighth. Neck measure. The size of the collar worn.
Ninth. Hip measure. Place the tape line comfortably snug around the hips about six inches below the waist line.

These are all the measures used in drafting the waist.
The directions for drafting the sleeve and skirt measures will be found accompanying the Diagrams for each.

## Diagram No. 1.



## Instructions How to Draft by the Worth Tailor

## System.

It is best to draft on paper until familiar with the use of the system. For convenience the paper ought to be 24 by 36 inches.

The measures used for the first Diagram are medium measures.


The first diagram is of straight lines for front and under arm form, showing how to draft the foundation before putting in the curves.

Commence by drafting the first or base line $21 / 2$ inches from the edge of paper, the length of waist required for front waist line.

Draw Line 2 one inch from left hand edge of paper for top waist line.
Now take scale indicating bust measure, "the length of this scale is oncfourth of the bust measure."

Measure out the exact length of the scale from Line 1 on Linc 2 and dot, also at lower end of Line I and dot. Draw Line 3 by dots just made, parallel with Line I, the length of waist required.

Now measure down from Line 2 on Lines i and 3, the length of back measure and dot. Draw Line 4 by dots just made, for level waist line.

Now measure up from Line 4 on Lines i and 3 the length of under arm measure and dot for Line 5 or under arm line.

These five lines give the exact length and breadth of one-half the front of waist.

Now to put in the curves and other lines as seen in second or finished diagram.

In order to understand and learn this without a teacher the directions must be followed implicitly. Wherever they direct the learner to make a dot or place a certain part of the rule do so and the result will be correct.

Read the directions on both square and curved rule and you will see just what portion of the rule to use for any curve or line you wish to draw as they are plainly marked.

Diagram No. 2.


## Directions for Diagram No. 2.

To put in the first curve take scale measure from Line 2 down on Line I to C on scale for front of neck.

Now measure out on Line 2 from Line I to $C$ on scale for shoulder point of neck. Take curved rule and draw neck curve from dots just made by placing the size of neck on dot on Line 1 .

Measure from Line 2 on Line 3 to A on scale for front shoulder slope. Draw shoulder line with shoulder line on curved rule by placing E at shoulder point of neck on Line 2 and carrying rule down to slope of shoulder on Line 3. Turn the rule face down for drawing front shoulder. Now measure length of shoulder on line just drawn from shoulder point of neck and dot.

Now take scale and measure up from Line 5 on Lines I and 3 to $A$ on scale and dot for Line 6 or chest line. Take square rule and draw Line 6 by dots just made. Now measure half of chest measure on Line 6 from Line i and dot for breadth of chest. Now measure in on Line 5 from Line 3 to I on scale and dot. Take front arm's eye form on curved rule, place it so it will touch at the same time length of shoulder, breadth of chest on Line 6 and dot just made on Line 5 , and draw front arm's eye curve.

Take scale and measure down from Line 5 on Line i to 5 on scale and dot. Now measure down from Line 5 on Line 3 to 3 on scale and dot. Take square rule and draw Line 7 by dots just made, for top dart line. Take scale, measure down from Line 4 on Line i to A on scale and dot. Now take curved side on square rule, place figure 5 at the intersection of Lines 3 and 4, carry rule across to dot just made on Line I, and draw Line 8 or lower waist line. Now measure 7 inches down from Line 4 on Lines I and 3 and dot. Take square rule and draw Line 9 by dots just made, for bottom line of waist. Take scale, measure in on Line 8 from Line I to 2 on scale for front curve of first dart. Measure from this dot to 2 on scale again for width of first dart at waist.

Measure from last dot, from 1 to 2 on scale, for space between darts. Measure to 2 on scale again for width of second dart. Then mark exact center of each dart on Line 8. Take square rule, place square end of rule on Line 9, carry straight edge of rule up parallel with Line i and touch the center dot of first dart on Line 8 and draw center line of first dart from Line 7 to Line 9. Take scale, measure to I on scale, each side of center dart
line on Line 9, for width of dart at bottom of waist. Take curved rule, place point of dart form on center line of first dart just below Line 7, carry rule down to first dot on line 8. Draw curve from Line 7 to Line 8. Draw straight line from Line $S$ to first dot on Line 9; for front dart line. Turn curved rule over face down and draw back line of first dart, same as front line. Draw second dart, same as first dart. Now take scale, measure out on Line 9 from Line 3 to $C$ on scale, for front hip spring. Take under arm line on curved rule, place waist line on rule on Line 4 at the intersection of Lines 3 and 4 . Carry point of rule up to the intersection of Lines 3 and 5 and draw under arm line. Place hip form on rule, on line just drawn to Line 4, carry lower part of rule down to dot previously made on Line 9, for hip spring and draw curved hip form from Line 4 to Line 9.

Now for bust line. Take scale, measure out on Line 7 from Line I, from $C$ to $B$ on scale and dot. Now measure out on Line 8 from Line $1,3 / 8$ of an inch and dot. Now measure out on Line 9 from Line I to i on scale and dot. Take square rule, place point of bust form on Line I at front of neck and draw bust line from neck line to dot just made on Line 7 .

Turn rule over, face down so it will curve in towards Line I. Have rule touch line just drawn on Line 7, and carry lower part of rule to touch dot on Line 8 and draw line from Line 7 to Line 8. Now draw a straight line from line just drawn on Line 8, to dot on Line 9, as seen in diagram.

## Directions for Drafting Under-arm Form.

Continue Lines 4,5 and 9 across the width of the paper.
Measure out 5 inches on Line 5 from Line 3 and dot, also on Line 9 and dot. Draw Line io by dots just made.

The space left between Lines 3 and 10 is for hip spring and varies according to size.

Take scale, measure out on Line 5 from Line io to B on scale, fpr width of top of under arm form.

Measure up to I on scale above dot just made on Line 5 and dot, for height of side form.

Then measure out on Line 4 from Line io to $C$ on scale, and dot, for width of side form at waist, also to C on scale on line 9 and draw Line in by dots just made from Line 4 to Line 9 .

Measure out on Line 9 from Line ir, to B on scale, for back hip spring
Measure out on Line 9 towards the front, from Line 10 , from 1 to 2 on scale for front hip spring.

Take under arm line on curved rule. Turn it face down, placing waist line on rule at intersection of Lines 4 and io. Carry point of rule up to intersection of lines 5 and io and draw under arm line from Line 4 to Line 5. Now place the hip form of rule on the line just drawn to Line 4. Carry lower part of rule down to dot for front hip spring on Line 9 and draw front hip form from Line 4 to Line 9.

Now turn rule face up. Place waist line of rule at intersection of Lines 4 and II, carry upper part of rule up to touch dot on Line 5 for width of side form. Draw under arm line up from Line 4 to dot made above Line 5 , for height of side form. Now place hip form of rule on line just drawn on Lines 4 and II. Carry lower part of rule down to dot on Line 9, for back hip spring and draw hip form from Line 4 to Line 9.

Draw top of side form with the curve on the rule as seen in diagram.

## Directions for Drafting Side Back Form.

Draw Lines I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 same as for front.
Take scale, measure in on Line 6 from Line I , from C to B on scale and dot, for width of top of side back form.

Measure up from Line 5 on Line I to I on scale and dot, for height of form under arm.

Now measure in on Line 4 from Line I to A on scale. Measure from the dot just made, along Line 4 to 4 on scale and dot, for width of side back form at waist.

Now measure in on Line 9 from Line i to I on scale and dot. Measure from dot just made along Line 9 from 2 to $B$ on scale and dot, for width of side back form at the bottom.

Now take under arm line on curved rule, turn rule face down. Place waist line on rule on the first dot made on Line 4, carry upper part of rule up to the dot made on Line 1 above Line 5 , for height of form under the arm. Draw front line of under arm form from the dot down to Line 4 .

Now place the hip form of rule on the line just drawn, on Line 4, carry lower part of rule down to first dot made on Line 9 and draw hip spring of side back form, from Line 4 to Line 9.

Now take curves for back form on square rule. Place figure 2 or 3 on dot made on Line 6. Carry lower part of rule down to dot on Line 4, for width of form at waist and draw curve for side back form, from Line 6 to Line 4. Draw straight line from line just drawn on Line 4 to dot on Line 9, for width of form at bottom.

Now draw top of side back form with the curve on the rule, from dot on Line 6 to dot on Line 1 , as seen in diagram.

## Directions for Drafting Back.

Measure in on Line 2 from Line 3 to $B$ on scale, and dot, for width of back of neck. Now measure down on Line 3 from Line 2 , $3 / 8$ of an inch and dot. Now take back neck curve on curved rule, and draw back of neck, from dot on Line 2 to dot just made on Line 3.

Measure in on Line 6 from Line 3 half of width of back measure and dot. Now take scale, place lettered end of scale on Line 5, carry it up to touch dot just made on Line 6 at width of back, and draw a line up from Line 5 to D on scale, for height of shoulder.

Now take shoulder line on curved rule. Place E at width of back of neck on Line 2, carry lower part of rule down to height of shoulder at D, and draw back shoulder line.

Now measure length of shoulder on shoulder line and dot, allowing the back shoulder $1 / 2$ inch longer than the front.

Now draw arm's eye line, with back arm's eye form on curved rule, by placing F on rule on Line 6 at dot made for width of back, carry the upper part of rule to touch dot at length of shoulder and draw line from shoulder line to Line 6.

Now take scale, measure in on Line 4 from Line 1 , to I on scale and dot, for back seam, without moving scale, dot at 3 , for width of back at waist.

Now measure in on Line 9 from Line 3 to C on scale and dot, for width of back at bottom.

Now take square rule, place straight edge of it on Line 3, at back of neck; carry lower part of rule down to touch first dot made on Line 4, draw a straight line from back of neck to Line 6, turn rule around, place point of bust form on line just drawn to Line 6, carry rule down to touch first dot on Line 4 and continue back line from Line 6 to Line 4, for center back seam.

Now place straight edge of rule on line just drawn to Line 4, carry rule down to the intersection of Lines 3 and 9 and continue back line from Line 4 to Line 9 .

Now take curves for back form on square rule, place figure 2 or 3 on Line 6 at dot, for width of back and back arm's eye, carry lower part of rule down to dot on Line 4 for width of back, and draw curve for back form from Line 6 to Line 4. Now place straight edge of rule on line just drawn
to Line 4, carry rule down to dot on Line 9 for width of back at bottom and continue line from Line 4 to Line 9.

To get lower waist lines on back and side back form, measure below Line 4 on center back line to I on scale, also below Line 4 on back line of form to $I$ on scale, draw straight lines across from the intersection of Lines i and 4 to the dots just made, as seen on finished diagram. These lower waist lines in the back are only used in extreme long waists.

## REMARKS.

After finishing draft for waist, measure size of bust, length of back, width of chest and back, under arm, shoulder and waist, and if you have been exact in drafting, the measures will correspond with those taken. Should the waist measure of draft be more than the measure calls for, take the difference from the under arm seams; if it measures less, add the required amount there.

For all regular forms I will guarantee a perfect fit without alteration.
Always trace and cut your lining double. There are no seams allowed in drafting. Cut your pattern out by the pencil lines and pin it on your lining. Be sure the waist line of the pattern (which is Line 4) runs straight with the thread of the goods and allow $21 / 2$ inches for hem on front. Take tracing wheel and trace the outlines of your pattern, also the waist line, across each part of the pattern. Trace the center line of each dart, also the outside lines of darts.

Allow $3 / 4$ of an inch for seams everywhere except in the neck and arm's eye, allow nothing there.

Cut your lining out before removing the pattern from the goods.
Follow the traced lines closely in basting, placing the waist line on each part directly opposite each other.

In basting the shoulder seams hold the front a little tight on to the back shoulder.

After learning how to use the system the drafting can always be done on the lining which saves much time. In drafting the squares for back, when drafting on the lining, allow one inch more than the length of the scale used, between Lines I and 3 to allow for the seams at the bottom of side back form and back.

## Instructions and Measures for Drafting Sleeves.

To insure a perfect fitting sleeve the measures must be exact and taken as follows:

First bend the arm, placing the hand at the waist. Place the tape line at the back of the arm about three inches below point of shoulder, measure down to elbow, then to wrist, setting down both measures. This will give the exact length of sleeve. The outside measure regulates the length of sleeve on the inside line.

Next measure around the arm's eye at point of shoulder, draw the tape line quite snug for this arm's eye measure.

Next measure around the largest part of arm between shoulder and elbow.
Next place the tape line around the elbow then bend the elbow to get the exact size.

Then measure the hand over the thumb, because many people's hands are larger than their wrists, therefore the sleeve must be large enough for the hand to pass through.

## Diagram No. 3.



SLEEVE MEASURES.
Length from shoulder to elbow ..... 12From elbow to wrist - - 10
Arm's eye ..... 15
Largest part of arm ..... II
Elbow ..... IO
Wrist ..... 8

## Directions for Drafting Sleeves.

Please read the directions on the sleeve form carefully. The form represents both upper and under parts of sleeve. As you can see, the perforations enable you to draft any sized sleeve your measure calls for.

The three lines of figures, from 9 to 13 , at the top of the form running lengthwise on the inside line, the center line and the outside line give you the length from the shoulder to the elbow.

The figures on the inside line at the bottom of form give the length from elbow to wrist. The numbers around the top of the form give the size of arm's eye for both upper and under.

The next the largest part of arm.
The next size of elbow.
Across the bottom of the form, the wrist.
Always draft the under part of sleeve first as that gives the correct length of back seam.

Place the sleeve form on the paper or lining, see that the center line above the elbow runs with the thread of the goods, the inside line of the form next to you.

Draw the inside line of sleeve from the number above on the inside line, which gives the length from shoulder to the elbow which is the first measure taken. Draw the line down along the inside line of the form to the number below on the line which gives the length from the elbow to the wrist which is the second measure. This gives you the full length of sleeve required.

Now without removing the form and being very careful not to let it slip, come up on center line to the number which gives the length from shoulder to elbow again, for the length on back line of sleeve, then come down from the number which gives the size of arm's eye at top of form, down the line of perforated holes till you reach the line of holes directly opposite the length. and dot, this gives the size of arm's eye and length of sleeve above. Then dot at the number indicating the size of largest part of arm.

Also at number indicating the size of elbow.
Also at the number indicating size of wrist, in the line of holes, directly opposite the length of sleeve on the inside line.

Remove the form. Draw the back line of sleeve by the back of sleeve form, placing the elbow of form at the elbow dot, and drawing the line up to the dot just made above for size and length, also from the elbow down to the dot below, for full length.

Draw the curve at the top by reversing the form and placing figure 12 of the top form, on the inside line and draw curve to the outside line, which finishes the under part of sleeve.

To draft the upper half of sleeve, place the form on the goods the same as before.

Draw the inside line same as before to the length required.
Draw the back line same as before, only using the figures on the back line of form, to get the length and size of arm's eye, dot same as before. Now to get the size of the arm, elbow and hand, use the numbers indicating size your measure calls for, between center line and back line. Draft the back line of the upper, by placing form same as before.

Draft the first half of top curve from the inside line by placing the form along the inside line, with the top point of form touching the upper end of line, and draw from the line up to the number indicating size of arm's eye, and stop. Then reverse the form, turning the face down, place the highest round of form touching the curve just drawn, and continue the line on around to the back line.

Allow $1 / 2$ inch seams on both upper and under parts of sleeve, as no seams are allowed when the measure is taken.

## Directions for Drafting Waist with three darts.

This waist is used only for large ladies, those measuring 40 or more around the bust.

Diagram No. 4.


This draft is made according to the measures taken, the same as the instructions given for drafting 2nd diagram. The only difference being made in the placing of the darts.

To get the proper proportions for three darts, measure in on Line 8 from Line I, from 5 to D on scale, and dot, for front line of first dart. Now measure from dot just made, from 5 to D again and dot, for width of first dart. Then to I on scale, from dot just made and dot, for space between darts, measure same distance for second and third darts as you did for first, as seen in diagram. Draw center lines of darts same as in second.

Draft the side forms and back to use with this front, same as for regular waist, as seen in second diagram.

By the use of three darts, the seams are so placed as to give a large form a much more slender appearance, giving abundant fullness over the bust and doing away with all wrinkles over the hips; it is much preferable to the extra under arm form generally used, and has given entire satisfaction.

## Directions for drafting French Bias.

The object of the French bias is to throw fullness enough into the second dart to make the goods bias under the arm, as it sets to the figure much more readily than when cut straight and consequently makes a prettier fit.

Diagram No. 5.


Make the draft same as the second draft with the exception of the second dart, arm's eye and hip spring.

To get the second dart, hip spring and arm's eye, look at the proportions given in the accompanying diagram, bearing in mind that all the distances are given by the letters and figures on the scale used, indicating the size of bust.

Always measure up the size of waist before drawing the under arm line, and add to or take from the size as the case may require.

The proportions given will fit all regular forms.
Use the side forms and back with this front, same as for regular waist, as seen in the second diagram.

Instructions for drafting Princess or Polonaise front.

Draft the same as the direction given for second diagram, with the exception of the dart.

Diagram No. 6.


To get one dart as seen in diagram, measure in on Line 7 from Line I to 5 on scale. Also on Line 8 to 5 on scale and dot for center dart line. Draw center line of dart by dots just made from Line 7 to Line 9.

For width of dart, measure out each side of center line of dart, on Line 8, from 5 to D , on scale and dot. Also to I on scale, each side of center line, on Line 9, and dot for width of dart at bottom. Draft dart by the dots made, same as in the directions given for second diagram.

To get under arm dart, measure out on Line 5 from Line 3 , to A on scale, and dot. Also on Line 4 from Line 3 to $B$, on scale, and dot. Also on Line 9 to B on scale, and dot. Draw line io by the dots just made, from Line 4 to Line 9.

Now measure out from Line 3, from I to 2 on scale, about 6 inches below Line 4, and dot, for lower point of under arm dart.

Take under arm line on curved rule, and draw the dart by the dots made, as seen in diagram.

For the width of under arm form, from the dart just made, measure the distances as marked in diagram, and draw same as under arm form in second diagram.

## Directions for Drafting Misses Waist.

Misses waist, should be drafted with one dart and the French back, no under arm form being used.

Diagram No 7.


Get the lines and curves according to your measures, same as second diagram. To draw the dart, measure in on Line 7, from Line 1 to 5 on scalc and dot. Also on Line 9, from Line 1 to 5 on scale, and dot. Draw straight line by the dots just made from Line 7 to Line 9, for center dart line. Measure out each way from center dart line on Line 8, to I on scale, and dot for the width of dart on waist line.

Place 3 on scale, on center dart line on Line 9, and dot at 2 and 4, for width of dart at bottom. Take dart form and draw dart by dots made.

To place under arm line, take scale measure out on Line 4, from Line 3 . to I on scale, and dot, for size of waist.

Take under arm line on curved rule. Place waist line on rule on dot just made on Line 4, and draw under arm line up to the intersection of Lines 5 and 3 .

Take scale, measure out on Line 9, from Line 3 to C on scale, and dot for hip spring.

Place hip form on line just drawn to Line 4, and draw line down to dot just made on Line 9 for hip spring.

Get the first six lines for the back, same as for the front, according to your measures.

Take scale, measure in on Line 2 , from Line 3 to $B$ on scale, for width of back of neck. Draw curve by back neck form on curved rule, from the dot on Line 2 to Line 3.

Measure in on Line 6 from Line 3, one-half the width of the back measure, and dot. Place the figured end of scale on Line 5, carrying it up to touch dot just made on Line 6, and draw Line up to $D$, for height of back shoulder.

Draw shoulder line from shoulder point of back of neck, on Line 2, to dot just made at D.

Measure length of shoulder on the line just drawn.
To draw back arm's eye, place F on curved rule on Line 6, at dot for width of back, and draw the line up to the length of shoulder on shoulder line, for upper half of back arm's eye.

Now without removing the rule, turn it, still keeping $F$ on line 6, so the lower part of rule will touch the intersection of Lines I and 5. And draw the lower half of back arm's eye, as seen in diagram.

Measure from C to B on curved line just drawn below Line 6, and dot, for width of side back form at top.

Now measure in on Line 4, from Line I, from I to 2 on scale, and dot. Measure from dot just made on Line 4, to 5 on scale, for width of side back form at waist.

Now measure in on Line 9, from Line 1 , from I to C on scale, and dot.
Now measure out on Line 9, from Line I, from I to 2 on scale, and dot, for width of side back form at bottom.

Now take under arm line on curved rule, turn it face down. Place waist line on rule on the first dot on Line 4, carry upper part of rule up to the intersection of lines I and 5, and draw under arm line from Line 5 to Line 4. Place hip form on line just drawn to Line 4, and continue line down to dot made out on Line 9, for hip spring.

Place figure 3, of curves for back form, on square rule on dot made on lower half of back arm's eye, for width of side form, carry lower part of rule down to second dot on Line 4, for width of side form at waist, and draw curve for back form, from the dot to Line 4. Now continue with straight line from the line just drawn to Line 4, to the dot on Line 9, for width of side back form at bottom.

Now measure in on Line 4, from Line 3, to I on scale, and dot, for center back seam. Now measure from dot just made to C on scale, for width of back at waist, and dot.

Now measure in on Line 9, from Line 3 to D on scale, and dot, for width of back at bottom.

Now place straight edge of square rule on Line 3, at back of neck, and draw a straight line down from back of neck to first dot from Line 3 , on Line 4, for center back seam. Now continue a line from line just drawn to Line 4 out to intersection of Lines 3 and 9 .

Now take curves for side back form. Place figure 3 same as for drawing side back form, carry rule down to dot on Line 4, for width of back, and draw back form from arm's eye to Line 4. Continue a straight line on from the line just drawn down to dot made on Line 9, for width of back at bottom of waist.

In cutting for Children, always allow inch seams under the arm, so the garment can be made larger at the waist if required.

For Children or Misses whose forms have not developed, make straight fronts, and allow for hem on front or back, as desired. If the waist measure is as large as the bust measure, there are no darts required.

Diagram No. 8.


Drafted just the same as a Misses waist, omitting the dart.
In drafting for small Children, whose waist measure is usually larger than the bust measure, allow from one-half to one inch outside of Line 1 on Line 9, as seen by dotted line on diagram.

This draft can be used for Children's aprons or night dresses, by allowing a little more outside of Line 1 , and on the under arm seams, and drafting it down below Line 9 the required length.

## Directions for Drafting Skirt.

The diagram represents half of the front width, the side gore and half of the back width of plain gored skirt.

Diagram No. 9.


The front is always cut double. The first or front line represents the fold of the goods. The proportions given are for a medium sized skirt, where the hips would measure from 38 to 42 inches around.

The front and side gores ought to be cut the size of the hip measure, less 7 or eight inches, which space is taken up by the reeds in the back width of skirt.

The back width of skirt should always be cut three inches longer than the front measure, when reeds or bustles are to be worn.

Measure in five inches from the double edge of the goods, for the width of the front at the top, and dot. Measure across, seven inches down from the top, seven inches, for size around hips, and dot.

Then measure down from the top the length of the skirt in front, and dot. Measure across, ten inches from dot just made for width of front at bottom. Draw the lines as seen in the diagram by the dots made, and shape the skirt at bottom and top as is shown by the dotted lines on each piece in the diagram.

Draft the side gore II inches wide at the top, measure down the length required, and 16 inches across the bottom, draw a straight line from one dot to the other, shape it off both bottom and top as seen by dotted lines on diagram.

The back breadth should be 15 or 16 inches wide on the double, slope the back I inch at the bottom, and 2 inches at the top from the sides toward the center.

The reeds are put in according to taste. The dimensions given make a beautiful setting bustle.

The width of medium skirt around the bottom, should be from $21 / 4$ to $21 / 2$ yards wide.

Skirts must be cut larger or smaller, according to the sized person you are cutting for.

## Observations for Cutting Goods.

The nap on all goods should run toward the bottom line of the garment, excepting in plush and velvet.

Goods having no nap, may be cut double, saving time and material.
Particular care should be observed in cutting plaid goods, as the plaids should be carefully matched in both waist and skirt. As nothing spoils the appearance of a waist so much as a missmatched plaid.

Remarks.

By the proper use of the Worth-Taylor System, we do away with fitting on all regular forms. If the measures are properly taken, the diagrams will show you how to draft all styles of waists if the instructions are carefully followed.

## Price @ist.

One Worth Tailor System, with Instructions and Book ..... $\$ 1025$
One Worth Tailor System, with Book, without personal Instructions ..... 325
One Dozen Worth Systems ..... 2700
Half Dozen Worth Systems ..... 1500
Measure Blocks, each ..... 20
Measure Blocks, by the dozen ..... 200
Tracing Wheel, single ..... 25
Tracing Wheel, double ..... 50
One Dozen Single Wheels ..... 200
One Dozen Double Wheels ..... 400
Sleeve Form, alone ..... | 00

All letters of inquiry must be accompanied with a stamp.
N. B. I take pleasure in announcing that I have opened a Purchasing Agency, for the convenience of ladies out of the city. Commissions solicited and samples and prices sent on application. All orders promptly attended to.

Directions for taking measures sent with the samples, and goods made up if desired in the latest Parisian styles, in our Dress Making Parlors, No. 2202 Michigan Avenue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Yours respectfully, } \\
& \text { Madame Walkie. }
\end{aligned}
$$

No. 127 East 22d St., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted. Liberal terms offered.

## i

## agents wanted

For every (ity and Town in the

Unitpd Statps and Camada.

Competent Agents Can Make from

#  

## TRACING WHEELS ARE INDISPENSABLE

For marking linings evenly and insuring correct work, as the marks of the wheels show through plainly on the double lining and can be seen on both sides.

Address all letters and orders to


Lis-Free Type I


